

A few verses in Zikorean Poetry Structure

Defining Ziket and Zinet

A Ziket has two poetic lines, the first line should contain 1 to 8 syllables and the second line should be of 1 to 5 syllables or vice versa. Ziket can be written in unrhymed or rhymed poetry.

A Zikelite consists of two or more than two Zikets.

A Zinet has one poetic line that has 1 to 5 syllables to deliver a theme.

A Zinlite consists of two or more than two Zinets.

A Zeelite consists of two or more than two Zikets followed by one or more than one Zinets, depending on the mood and revelation.

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Effort made to define the meaning of a few old or obsolete words from English vocabularies in the Zikorean Poetry Structure.

Hope you will enjoy reading



History of Tarmac	
<p>Tarmac means runway or a tarmacadam road</p> <p>The material used for surfacing roads or outdoor areas, consisting of broken stone and tar.</p> <p>Clipping of tarmacadam which is tar + macadam</p> <p>macadam is crushed stones).</p> <p>Originally a trademark owned by its inventor Edgar Hooley.</p> <p>By 1902 Hooley had patented process of heating tar, adding slag to the mix and breaking stones within mixture to form smooth road surface.</p> <p>Having perfected the operation,</p> <p>Hooley began transforming road surfaces;</p> <p>Nottingham's Radcliffe Road was world's first tarmac road</p> <p>The story goes that Hooley was surveying in Derby and saw a smooth section of road near an ironworks.</p> <p>When investigated he was told a barrel of tar had fallen on the road, and waste slag from furnaces had been poured on it to clear up mess; - tarmac was born.</p>	<p>Tarmac is proprietary trademark for a specific bituminous binder used to build our highways and even our byways.</p> <p>Macadam is a form of pavement devised by Scottish inventor John Loudon McAdam in the 18th century</p> <p>McAdam's road cross section was composed of a compacted subgrade of crushed granite or greenstone designed to support the load covered by a surface of light stone to absorb wear and tear, shed water</p> <p>When a tar binder was sprayed or poured over the macadam, as started to occur in the late 19th century, pavement was called tarmacadam —a word which was shortened to Tarmac for a specific company's binder.</p> <p>Tarmac is now used as a general term for roads and runways consisting of tarmacadam.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~X~</p>

Ague	
<p>Ague is the term for an infectious fever</p> <p>marked by regular paroxysms of chills and sweating.</p> <p>It's a fever or shivering fit.</p> <p>Ague is derived from the Latin root 'febris acuta' meaning sharp fever.</p> <p>By the next century, the association with the fever and sickness from malaria stuck to the word and, in colonial times the definition ague included a generally malady caused by bad air</p> <p>Ague is one of the oldest known human plagues, described by Herodotus.</p>	<p>It's now known as malaria and it still afflicts up to half a billion people worldwide</p> <p>The earliest known use of the verb ague is in the mid 1600s.</p> <p>OED's earliest evidence for ague is from 1636s in writing of Thomas Heywood, playwright and poet.</p> <p>The word is historically associated with the feverish symptoms that's seen in malaria in which red blood cells are attacked by a parasite transmitted by the anopheles mosquito.</p> <p>~X~</p>

Croup	
<p>The word croup comes from the early Modern English verb croup meaning "to cry hoarsely."</p> <p>The noun describing the disease originated in southeastern Scotland and became widespread after Edinburgh physician Francis Home published the 1765 treatise <i>An Inquiry into Nature, Cause, Cure of the Croup.</i></p> <p>In English dialect, croup means " to cry hoarsely"</p>	<p>'twas likely coined to imitate the sound of coughing.</p> <p>Croup is usually caused by viral infection most often parainfluenza virus.</p> <p>Croup is an obstruction caused by swelling of larynx, trachea, and bronchi that occurs in children as a result of a virus; by definition</p> <p>"marked by episodes of difficult breathing and low-pitched cough resembling the bark of a seal."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>

Dog's breakfast/dinner	
<p>Since the late 19th century, the expression</p> <p>dog's breakfast has been chiefly used in British slang</p> <p>for a distasteful, inedible mess</p> <p>or mixture, literally and figuratively.</p> <p>It is suggested that this dates from a time before</p> <p>canned dog food when a pup's breakfast would have</p> <p>consisted of dinner leftovers</p> <p>from the night before hence, "a mess."</p> <p>Not to be confused with a parallel</p> <p>expression "a dog's dinner" which means</p> <p>quite the opposite; a poor piece of work; a mess.</p>	<p>The slang lexicographer Eric Partridge</p> <p>cited Glasgow circa 1934</p> <p>as its place, time of origin, though he noted</p> <p>Australians also used the phrase with the</p> <p>same meaning as "confusion, mess, turmoil."</p> <p>The term dog's dinner fashionably</p> <p>arrives by the beginning of the 20th century.</p> <p>Like dog's breakfast, it refers to a</p> <p>figurative mess but additionally</p> <p>connotes that someone or something is a mess</p> <p>concerning their dress or appearance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>

Escalator	
<p>Escalator is a power-driven set of stairs arranged like an endless belt that ascend /descend it's moving staircase consisting of an endlessly circulating belt of steps driven by motor which conveys people between the floors of a building. The word escalator originated as a trademarked term for the Otis Elevator Company's moving staircase. The earliest working type of escalator was patented in 1892 by Jesse W. Reno and was actually introduced in 1896 as a novelty ride at Coney Island a theme park in New York.</p>	<p>The public first encountered the word escalator—but with a capital, Escalator—when the technology was demonstrated at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Oddly, although mechanical escalators go up and down, the verb escalate—which first appeared in print in 1944—refers only to things rising (literally and figuratively) As Otis did little to protect its rights to the mark, a 1950 court ruling moved escalator into the public domain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~X~</p>

Dropsy	
<p>Dropsy sounds like it might suggesting the "drooping" of swollen tissue but in fact it was formed from Latin and Middle English alterations derives of the Greek noun hydrōps, from the noun hydōr meaning "water."</p> <p>Dropsy was a term used to describe swelling and was synonymous with heart failure Its treatment options were scanty and were aimed to cause "emptying of the system" or to relieve fluid retention.</p> <p>These remedies were rudimentary, erratic in action, and associated with inconvenient side effects.</p>	<p>Dropsy is the malfunction of digestive power in the liver and is called hydropsy from hydro (that's water) and pisis which is disease, whence hydropis is a watery disease.</p> <p>Edema means swelling caused by fluid in tissues It usually occurs in the feet, ankles, legs but it can involve one's entire body.</p> <p>Historical diagnosis of dropsy – which is now obsolete – indicated abnormal accumulation of fluid;</p> <p>By the beginning of nineteenth century the reports of John Blackall and Richard Bright provided new insight by marking dropsy into that of cardiac and renal origins. ~X~</p>

Funky

<p>Funky of the noun funk, lingered in English</p> <p>This noun and the verb funk, meaning "to subject to an offensive smell or smoke," probably derived from funquer, French dialect verb meaning "to give off smoke."</p> <p>Funky means having an offensive odor</p> <p>The word 'funk' is derived from the Latin 'fumigare' which literally means 'to smoke'</p> <p>and connotations linked to 'odour', and 'musty'.</p> <p>Its adjective 'funky' was commonly used to describe jazz music as it was something that was 'earthy' or deeply felt.</p> <p>In 1784s "funky" meaning "musty" was</p>	<p>first documented, which, in turn led to a sense of "earthy" that was taken up around 1900s</p> <p>in early jazz slang for something "deeply /strongly felt".</p> <p>By end of the 17th century the adjective funky had been formed from the noun to describe something or someone having an offensive odor, such as "a funky bar" or "a funky armpit."</p> <p>In the early 20th century, the adjective was picked up by jazz musicians who applied it to low-down , earthy, bluesy music.</p> <p>Further amelioration of funky occurred in the 1960s when it came to be used as a generalized term of approval for something unconventionally fashionable.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>
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Mod	
<p>Mod is a modification made to something by its owner / user in order to change its appearance or function</p> <p>Originated from Scottish Gaelic mōd</p> <p>The term mod derives from modernist, a term used in the 1950s to describe modern jazz musicians and fans.</p> <p>Mod is a shortening of modern and perhaps modernist, a term used to describe a player of modern jazz</p> <p>In 1960s Britain, mod identified a young person who dressed stylishly in tailored suits or miniskirts and rode around on</p>	<p>a motor scooter listening to the blues and to soul music— rather than the heavier rock music emerging at the time.</p> <p>By association, the name came to be used as adjective for fashionable people and for things stylish and trendy (in other words, modern)</p> <p>Modish is also an adjective meaning "fashionable" and "stylish," but it is a much older one (entering English in mid-1600s) and unrelated, being based on the French word mode which denotes a way of living thinking or dressing. ~X~</p>

Dashing	
<p>The verb dash is believed to be from Middle French</p> <p>Middle French <i>dachier</i>, meaning "to impel forward."</p> <p>It first appears in 13th-century English</p> <p>as a verb for literally —and, later,</p> <p>figuratively striking something so as to break it into pieces, as in now common phrases</p> <p>"dashed to pieces" and "dashed hopes."</p> <p>By the 19th century, present participle</p> <p>dashing was being used as an adjective</p>	<p>to describe someone or something that struck a person</p> <p>as being remarkably spirited</p> <p>or attractive in appearance or manner,</p> <p>as in "a dashing young horse"</p> <p>or "the debutante looked dashing."</p> <p>A century earlier the noun dash gained a similar meaning,</p> <p>"a flashy or showy display."</p> <p>That sense is found in expression "to cut a dash."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>

Hornswoggle	
<p>Hornswoggle is a slang word of some considerable mystery</p> <p>The word appears to have originated in the southern United States in the early 19th century.</p> <p>The earliest known written record comes from an 1829 issue of The Virginia Literary Magazine in its glossary of Americanisms.</p> <p>Hornswoggle means to trick or deceive someone</p> <p>The earliest written use of the word comes from an 1829s article on Americanisms</p>	<p>published in the Virginia Literary Museum and Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, & c. in which it's given the charming definition of "to embarrass irretrievably."</p> <p>This same article provides examples of a number of other linguistic specimens that were thought to be particular to North America in the early 19th century several of which are worth repeating:</p> <p>honeyfuddle ("to quiz, to cozen") mollagausaiger ("a stout fellow"), and coudeript ("thrown into fits").</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>~X~</i></p>

'Moron,' 'Idiot,' and 'Imbecile'		
<p>We have occasion to express displeasure with the actions or behavior of another, we choose to impugn person's level of intelligence with a choice insulting word or two. a certain contingent of go-to insults have a history of clinical use which makes them less desirable to use than others.</p> <p>Luckily, there are many more options.</p> <p>Like Idiot, imbecile, and moron</p> <p>These were, not so long ago, used in a psychological classification system, each one was assigned to a fairly specific range of abilities.</p> <p>Idiots —Those so Defective that the mental development never exceeds that of a normal child of about two years.</p> <p>Imbeciles —Those whose development is higher than that of an idiot,</p>	<p>but whose intelligence does not exceed that of a normal child of about seven years</p> <p>Morons —Those whose mental development is above that of an imbecile, but does not exceed that of a normal child of about twelve years.</p> <p>Of these three words moron is the newest (it dates to the early 20th century), the one coined specifically for the purpose of medical diagnosis</p> <p>The word comes from the Greek mōros, meaning "foolish, stupid" shares this etymology with words such as sophomore ("a student in the second year at college or a 4-year secondary school") and morosoph ("a learned fool").</p> <p>Imbecile began its life in English in 16th century as an adjective, meant "weak, (the word comes from the Latin imbecillus, meaning "weak, weak-minded")</p>	<p>It wasn't until the early 19th century that the word began to be used as a noun.</p> <p>Idiot, from the Greek idios ("private" or "one's own"), Idiot is the oldest of these words, It is being used since the 14th century.</p> <p>Over the years idiot has taken on a number of meanings, ranging from "an ignorant or unschooled person" to "jester, professional fool" to "Stimpy" (of "Ren and" fame).</p> <p>And since at least the 17th century the word has been used in theatre in colloquial insulting sense similar to how it is often heard today.</p> <p>If one chooses to use these words in some hierarchical order to separate I'm not in a position to stop However, one may do so in proper manner ~X~</p>

Zolist

**Zolist is one who makes
bitter, carping,
and belittling critical
judgments.**

The word Zolist come from
the works of Zoilus

**Zoilus was an Ancient
Greek classical**

**writer and grammarian
who became known as**

**one of the most vitriolic
critics of Homer,**

**author of The Iliad
and The Odyssey.**

**Consequently, a zoelist
is an overly-**

**critical and judgmental
nitpicker.**

**The earliest known use of the
noun Zolist**

**is in the late
1500s.**

**OED's earliest evidence
for Zolist**

**is from 1594s in the writing of
Thomas Nashe, writer.**

**OED is Oxford English
Dictionary**

**Zolist is formed within English,
by derivation.**

~X~

Sorner

**Sorner(Scotland) is one who
obtrudes**

**themselves on another for
bed and board.**

**That means sorner is to
impose in**

**order to obtain
hospitality**

**In Scotch law - a person who takes
meat and drink from**

**others by force or menaces,
without paying**

**The earliest known use of the
noun sorner is in**

**the Middle English
period i.e.,**

**(1150 to
1500).**

**OED's earliest evidence for
sorner is from**

**1449 in Scottish
Acts, James II.**

~X~

Logorrhea	
<p>Logorrhea means excessive and often incoherent talkativeness or wordiness</p> <p>the composition of logorrhea</p> <p>From logo- (prefix meaning 'word; speech')</p> <p>And -rrhea (suffix meaning 'flowing')</p> <p>probably modelled after diarrhea.</p> <p>Logorrhea is of late 19th century vintage</p> <p>plucked from New Latin, Used in English</p> <p>since the end of medieval period.</p> <p>In psychology, logorrhea</p> <p>(from Ancient Greek logos "word" and rheo "to flow")</p> <p>is a communication disorder that causes excessive wordiness repetitiveness,</p> <p>which can cause incoherency</p> <p>Logorrhea is sometimes classified as a mental illness though commonly classified</p>	<p>as symptom of mental illness or brain injury.</p> <p>This ailment often reported as a symptom of Wernicke's aphasia, where damage to the language processing center of the brain creates difficulty in self-centered speech.</p> <p>Logorrhea characterized by "rapid, uncontrollable, and incoherent speech".</p> <p>Occasionally, patients with logorrhea may produce speech with normal prosody and a slightly fast speech rate.</p> <p>Other related symptoms include the use of neologisms (new words without clear derivation, like hipidomateous for hippopotamus), words that bear no apparent meaning, and, in some extreme cases, the creation of new words and morphosyntactic constructions ~X~</p>

Boss

**The word boss, borrowed from
the Dutch, has been with**

**American English language
since 1600s**

**The word first appears in the
form boss**

**in 1806, used by
Washington Irving.**

**Boss has long meant, and continues
to mean, a**

**"person in charge," especially
used,**

**of course, in professional
contexts.**

**Boss has also long been a slang
term for "excellent"**

~X~

Outstink

**Earliest known use of
outstink**

**It was in the mid
1600.**

**OED's earliest evidence for
outstink is**

**before 1640, in the
writing**

**of John Fletcher,
playwright.**

**OED means Oxford English
Dictionary**

**Outstink means to smell
worse than**

**have a more powerful
stench than**

**because the action of stinking
more than others**

**is not generally a
desirable thing.**

**Reference of the word was seen
in The Fifth Book of**

**The Works of Francis Rabelais,
1694
~X~**

Chocolate	
<p>The history of chocolate begins its 4,000 years of journey in ancient Mesoamerica, present day Mexico and that's birthplace of chocolate.</p> <p>It's there that the first cacao plants which chocolate is made from, were found.</p> <p>The Olmec, one of the earliest civilizations in Latin America, were the first to turn cacao plant into chocolate.</p> <p>They drank their chocolate during rituals and used it as medicine.</p> <p>The words chocolate, cacao, and cocoa all come ultimately from Nahuatl, known informally as Aztec, it's a language of Uto-Aztec language family.</p>	<p>Cacao is the oldest of these words in English it's a direct borrowing of the Spanish spelling used for the Nahuatl word cacahuatl</p> <p>Cacao was the spelling used by the conquistador Hernán Cortés, who introduced chocolate to Europe in 1519 following his visit to the court of the Aztec king Montezuma II where he was served a bitter cacao-bean drink</p> <p>Now, it refers to the dried seeds of cacao plant.</p> <p>Those seeds are also called, cocoa beans chocolate originally meant "a beverage made by heating cocoa with water or milk," that is, what we today call cocoa.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>

Prolix	
<p>Prolix means (of speech or writing)</p> <p>using or containing too many words</p> <p>That means tediously lengthy.</p> <p>It derives from Latin prolixus</p> <p>a Latin term means "extended" or "copious."</p> <p>Prolixus originated from combination of the prefix pro- (which means "forward")</p> <p>and the past participle of liquēre</p> <p>a verb meaning "to be fluid."</p> <p>True to that history, something that is prolix flows on and on.</p> <p>The earliest known use of the verb prolix is in the mid 1500s.</p>	<p>OED's earliest evidence for prolix is from before 1538s, in the writing of Wilfrid Holme, author</p> <p>It is also recorded as an adjective from the Middle English period (1150s —1500s).</p> <p>Prolix may have the crisp efficiency of a good 21st century brand name,</p> <p>but the word is long established and of a classical origin borrowed into English from Anglo-French and Latin</p> <p>during the period known as Middle English, its ultimate origin is Latin</p> <p>prolixus, meaning "extended."</p> <p style="color:red;">~X~</p>

Kahuna	
<p>Kahuna is a Hawaiian word that refers to an expert in any field.</p> <p>Historically, it has been used to refer to doctors, surgeons and dentists as well as priests, ministers, and sorcerers.</p> <p>The etymology of the word is not certain. Some argue that it is based on Hawaiian kahu, meaning "caretaker," and implies a keeper of knowledge in a field.</p>	<p>Others suggest it is from huna, which connotes something concealed (esoteric knowledge).</p> <p>The earliest known use of the noun big kahuna is in the 1880s. OED's earliest evidence for big kahuna is from 1886, in <i>Leprosy there</i>.</p> <p>Surfers picked up the term in the 1950s as a moniker for someone who is an expert at riding the surf.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>

Circumlocution

**Circumlocution means the use
of many words where**

**fewer would do, especially
in a**

**deliberate attempt to be
vague or evasive.**

**circumlocution derives from
the Latin**

**Latin circum- , meaning
"around,"**

**Latin locutio, meaning
"speech"**

**Literally means "roundabout
speech."**

**Since at least the early
16th century**

**English writers have used
circumlocution**

**with disdain, naming a thing to
stop, or avoid.**

**The earliest known use of
the noun**

**circumlocution in early
1500s.**

**OED's earliest evidence for
circumlocution**

**is from around 1518,
in the writing of**

**Alexander Barclay, poet
and clergyman.**

~X~

Big enchilada	
<p>It means a person or thing of great importance.</p> <p>Some use the term big enchilada when</p> <p>when need an extremely casual</p> <p>way to refer to their boss, or to someone</p> <p>who is otherwise the top dog or head honcho.</p> <p>Most word experts think that big enchilada</p> <p>which was first used in the 1970's</p> <p>was a spin-off of earlier idiom big cheese</p> <p>also a slang term for a boss or leader.</p> <p>between 1970-75s it was recorded</p> <p>on pattern of such expressions as big cheese, big wheel</p>	<p>Enchilada is the past participle of</p> <p>Spanish verb <i>enchilar</i> means to flavour with chilli.</p> <p>Figuratively, 'the whole enchilada' is</p> <p>American expression that means the whole thing</p> <p>the complete package and dates from 1970s</p> <p>and apparently is used in this sense on the</p> <p>infamous Nixon White House tapes.</p> <p>An enchilada is also a Mexican</p> <p>tortilla rolled around a savory mixture</p> <p>usually of meat or beans and covered</p> <p>with chili sauce and cheese.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>

Nidor	
<p>Nidor is a borrowing from Latin.</p> <p>Comes from the Latin word nīdor.</p> <p>Some feels it's formed within English, by derivation.</p> <p>It means a strong smell; especially, smell of cooking or burning meat/fat.</p> <p>Some people find the smell of cooking meat</p> <p>objectionable, while some think it rather pleasant</p> <p>Word nidor likely elicits reactions in accordance with these sentiments.</p> <p>The Oxford English Dictionary defines it as "Belching which brings forth</p>	<p>an unpleasant taste or odour."</p> <p>Samuel Johnson, in his 1755s Dictionary had definition that was slightly more specific, and considerably more ugly "eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat"</p> <p>In other words, meat-burps.</p> <p>The earliest known use of the noun nidor is in the early 1600s.</p> <p>OED's earliest evidence for nidor is from before 1620, in the writing of Martin Fotherby, bishop of Salisbury.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~X~</p>

Periphrasis	
<p>Periphrasis is use of a longer phrasing in place of possible shorter form of expression</p> <p>When one chooses a longer or less straightforward way of saying something, one uses periphrasis</p> <p>Like, describing someone as "more intelligent" instead of the word "smarter."</p> <p>Periphrasis word was borrowed into English in the early 16th century via Latin from Greek periphrazein, which in turn comes from the prefix peri-, meaning "all around,"</p>	<p>and the verb phrazein, means "to point out."</p> <p>Periphrasis can be contrasted with a related word holophrasis that refers to the expression of a complex of ideas by a single word.</p> <p>Both are also related to antiphrasis, which refers to the usually ironic or humorous use of words in senses opposite to generally accepted meanings like, in a phrase like "an ancient creature 2 days old." ~X~</p>

Malodorous

**Malodorous is having
a bad odor**

**It is a 1832,
word**

**of Latin origin meaning
"bad, badly, ill, wrong"**

**from French word mal means "evil, ill,
wrong, wrongly"**

**from Latin male means "badly," or
malus**

**Mal- is used to form words for
bad things, and in this**

**case, mal-odor-ous means having
a bad odor.**

~X~

Hapax legomenon

<p>Hapax legomenon is a visually very impressive word but it is woefully underused because it refers to a rare thing a hapax legomenon is a word or form that occurs only once in a document Hapax legomenon is a borrowing from Greek <i>hápax legomenon</i>, that's composed of the adverb <i>hápax</i> "once, one time" and</p>	<p>the neuter singular present passive participle <i>legómenon</i> "(being) said," from the verb <i>légein</i> "to say." (Hapax is also used by itself in English as a noun Earliest known use of the noun hapax legomenon is in late 1600s. OED's earliest evidence for hapax legomenon is from 1692, in the writing of John Dunton bookseller. ~X~</p>
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Mumblecrust

Mumblecrust derived from the name of a stock

character in medieval theatrical farces,

a mumblecrust is a toothless beggar.

The word refers to a toothless, haggard beggar

(as portrayed in medieval comedy show)

The earliest known use of the noun

mumblecrust is in the mid 1500s.

OED's earliest evidence for mumblecrust is

from before 1556
in the

writing of Nicholas Udall

A schoolmaster and playwright.

mumblecrust is formed within

English language by compounding.

Mumblecrust isn't a flattering term.

Although, if one is in fact a mumblecrust,

s/he probably doesn't care if thrown

this insult as s/he got bigger issues.

~X~

Loiter-Sack

**Loiter-sack is formed
within**

**English language by
compounding.**

**The only known use of
the noun**

**Loiter-sack is in the late
1500s.**

**OED's only evidence
for**

**Loiter-sack is from
1594,**

**in the writing of John Lyly,
writer and playwright.**

**OSD Means Oxford English
Dictionary**

**It means an idling, lazy
good-for-nothing**

**Literally, someone who seems
to spend all day**

**in bed doing nothing
useful.**

~X~

Exsibilate

'Exsibilate' is a rare verb

Its meaning 'to hiss a poor

performer off the stage'

The word derived from Latin 'ex'- 'out' + 'sibilare' 'to hiss'

The word is of 17th century

The earliest known use of the word

noun 'exsibilation' is in mid 1600s.

OED's earliest evidence for 'exsibilation'

is from 1640s in the writing of Joseph Hall

Bishop of Norwich religious writer, satirist.

(Webster's New International Dictionary

2nd Ed., 1934) states its meaning

To reject with or as with hissing.

A very useful word when attending

certain concerts or plays.

~X~

Formication

'Formication' comes to English

**from the Latin word for "ant"
'formica'.**

It is an early 18th century Word

**Originates from Latin
'formicatio',**

**from 'formicare' means
'crawl like an ant'**

**(said of the pulse or
skin),**

**'Formication' is an
abnormal**

**sensation resembling that made
by insects**

**creeping / crawling in or over
the skin**

~X~

Logophile	
<p>A logophile is someone who loves words</p> <p>The logo of logophile comes from the Greek word logos, meaning "speech, word, reason."</p> <p>The phile part means "loving; having a fondness or affinity for," and it comes from the Greek word philos, meaning "beloved, dear, loving."</p> <p>Despite there being quite a few word-lovers, logophile is not common enough to find its way into most dictionaries.</p>	<p>Someone who loves words is a logophile.</p> <p>If an interesting vocabulary word sends one to the dictionary to learn about it (including its etymology), s/he just might be a logophile.</p> <p>The earliest known use of the noun logophile is in the 1950s.</p> <p>OED's earliest evidence for logophile is from 1959 in the Sunday Times (London) ~X~</p>

Avoirdupois	
<p>Avoirdupois is a measurement</p> <p>system of weights using pounds and ounces as units.</p> <p>The name derives ultimately from French</p> <p>avoir de pois (means "goods of weight" or "property").</p> <p>It was first commonly used in 13th century AD</p> <p>and was updated in 1959.</p> <p>In 1959, by an international agreement, the definitions of the pound and ounce became standardized in countries which use the pound as a unit of mass.</p>	<p>Pound of 16 ounces and the ounce of 16 drams</p> <p>When avoirdupois first appeared in English</p> <p>in the 15th century, it . referred to</p> <p>"goods sold by weight," which is also the meaning of its Middle English predecessor, avoir de pois</p> <p>Today, avoirdupois most commonly refers to the system of weight measurement</p> <p>It was William Shakespeare, in his play Henry IV, Part 2, who first used avoirdupois to mean "heaviness"</p> <p>~X~</p>

Twee

**The word is traditionally
British**

**and its original meaning
could have described**

**a dollhouse "tiny, dainty, or
miniature."**

**The word twee started life meaning
pretty or nice and**

**derived from the sound a small child
might make**

**when attempting to pronounce
the word 'sweet'.**

**Twee is a word of
1900–05**

**Although twee is still considered
a British term**

**it's increasingly popular
in America.**

~X~

Sanctimonious	
<p>Sanctimonious is a word of early 17th century (in sense 'holy in character')</p> <p>It comes from the Latin sanctimonia, means "holiness," from the root sanctus means "holy."</p> <p>Sanctimony is quality of being hypocritically devout</p> <p>It's pretending to be morally being superior to other people</p>	<p>Before this word gained its modern meaning, it was used to mean "virtuousness."</p> <p>First recorded in 1530–40,</p> <p>Sanctimonious once meant "possessing sanctity; holy sacred."</p> <p>The genuinely holy aspect faded</p> <p>William Shakespeare is credited with first using sanctimonious to mean "hypocritically pious or devout."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~X~</p>

Vacuous	
<p>"Vacuous" appeared in English in the middle of the 17th century, A word of 1640s, means "empty" Originated from Latin vacuus means "empty, void, free" The word has enriched English language it gave not only vacuous but also vacuum and evacuate. Defines as having or showing a lack of intelligence or serious thought</p>	<p>lacking meaning, importance or substance At first literally describing something that was empty. It acquired its figurative usage in 1848s describing one who lacks any substance of the mind Vacuous concept expresses or characterized by a lack of ideas or intelligence inane; stupid, a vacuous book purposeless; idle a vacuous way of life. ~X~</p>

Cacafuego	
<p>The word Cacafuego means "swaggering braggart"</p> <p>cacafuego is borrowing from Spanish.</p> <p>literally translating as "shitfire."</p> <p>Cacafuego was the nickname of a ship</p> <p>captured by the Pirate Francis Drake, who is presumably the braggart referred by the word.</p> <p>Earliest known use of cacafuego is in the mid 1600s.</p> <p>OED's earliest evidence for cacafuego is from before 1640, in the writing of John Fletcher, playwright.</p>	<p>Nuestra Señora de la Concepción was reportedly nicknamed Cagafuego, meaning "shitfire" (or "fireshitter"), by her Spanish sailors</p> <p>On March, 1579 The Golden Hind demolished Cacafuego with cannon fire off the coast of Panama.</p> <p>Drake confiscated an unbelievable amount of precious metals and jewels from Cacafuego—80 pounds of gold, two tons of silver, pearls, and precious stones.</p> <p>~X~</p>

Roorback	
<p>A number of words in English come from someone's name,</p> <p>In most cases the name they come from a real one.</p> <p>Occasionally a fake name will sneak into an etymology, as the case with roorback.</p> <p>Roorback a bit of an obscure –</p> <p>some might say it is obsolete</p> <p>A roorback is a false story published to damage someone politically, like a candidate trying to get elected – aka dirty tricks.</p> <p>But how did political lies get the name 'roorback'</p> <p>The word comes from fictitious Baron von Roorback, an invented person who served as the source of a</p>	<p>particularly unpleasant rumor about presidential candidate James Knox Polk in 1844 he was the 11th president of the United States, serving from 1845-49 (that he had branded dozens of slaves with his initials)</p> <p>After Baron von Roorback imaginary author of Roorback's Tour Through the Western & Southern States, from which a passage was purportedly quoted in an attempt to disparage the presidential candidate in 1844 ~X~</p>

Jackassery

**Jackassery states as a piece
of stupidity**

**A large quantity of stupid,
foolish behavior**

**referring to a group of
of people**

**exhibiting poor
judgment.**

**Earliest known use of it
is in the 1830s.**

**OED's earliest evidence for
jackassery**

**is from 1833s in Fraser's
Magazine.**

**OED is Oxford English
Dictionary**

**The word is formed within English
by derivation.**

~X~

Amatorculist

Amatorculist is a person who has a limited extent of knowledge about the art and methods of love
A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection"
(Source: Samuel Johnson, A Dictionary of the English Language)

It is originated From Latin
It is based on 'amor' means "love" and 'amare' means "to love", which also produced the Latin root for the English borrowing 'amorous'.

Earliest documented use 1731.

This word reveals the male domination of Roman culture, the assumption

being that a good lover is a powerful one

**and that a weak one is a bad one.
~X~**

Mundivagant

**Mundivagant is borrowing
from Latin**

**'Mundus' means "world" and 'vagans'
means "wandering"**

**Defines as wandering over
the world**

**It's a rare word that little
is known about.**

**The earliest known use of the
adjective**

**'mundivagant' is in the mid
1600s.**

**OED's earliest evidence for
mundivagant is**

**from 1656, in the
writing of**

**Thomas Blount, antiquary and
lexicographer.**

~X~

Logy

Logy means lacks physical or mental energy

Or sluggish; dull; lethargic.

The origins of the word are shrouded

in uncertainty, with etymologists'

best guess being a Dutch word log, meaning "heavy."

That word is cousin to the Middle Low

German luggich, meaning "lazy."

Earliest known use of logy is in the 1850s.

OED's earliest evidence for logy is from 1859s,

in the writing of John R. Bartlett,

ethnologist and historian.

~X~

Oscitancy

Oscitancy is drowsiness
usually

demonstrated by
yawns

The word is formed within English,
by derivation.

The word is Latin in
origin,

from oscitare, "to
yawn.

Earliest known use is in
the 1600s.

OED's earliest evidence for
oscitancy is

from 1609 in the
writing of T. Tuke.

Its adjectival relation,
oscitant, is

also available when you
want to describe one

who is either yawning with
drowsiness,

or, less charitably and
more obscurely

one who is lazy or
stupid.

~X~

Peepy

Peppy means in slang is full of vitality;

Peepy is too cute a word,

It's mostly unknown outside of British English.

It's found to be a charming and evocative

synonym to sleepy,

coming as it does from the "to peer out" and

"to emerge" meanings of peep.

Peepy is formed within English by derivation.

Earliest known use of peepy in 1600s.

OED's earliest evidence for peepy is

from 1699, in the writing of B. E.

Peepy has been in use since the late 17th century,

so there's no reason, other than

ignorance, to avoid it.

Charles Dickens used the term in

Dombey and Son
(1848s)
~X~

Diphthong

<p>Diphthong is a gliding monosyllabic speech sound (like, vowel combination at the end of toy) That starts at or near the articulatory position for one vowel and moves to or toward the position of another Diphthong is largely a linguistics term Diphthong comes from the Greek word diphthongos which means "having two sounds." The word's Middle English form was diptonge, from the Middle French diptongue</p>	<p>but in modern English the h was introduced into the first syllable in honor of the word's Greek ancestor diphthongos, from di- and phthongos, meaning "voice, sound." Notice the di- for "double." So diphthongs are double vowel sounds in words like chair, fear, or pout If two vowels in a row are the same, as in boot or beer, then it's not a diphthong. By the mid-16th century the Great Vowel Shift had created two new diphthongs out of the former ~X~</p>
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Mumper

Mumper means a begging impostor

**Mumper is formed within English,
by derivation.**

**Mumper is a dialectal
word**

**most commonly found
in England**

**coming from old dialectal
sense of the word**

**'mump' meaning "to beg,
or sponge."**

**There is a second mumper,
meaning "one that sulks,"**

**coming from another old
sense of mump,**

**this one meaning "sullenness,
silent displeasure."**

**Earliest known use of the
noun mumper**

**is in the middle of
1600s.**

**OED's earliest evidence for
mumper is from**

**before 1652s, in the writing of
Richard Brome, playwright.**

~X~

Charlatan	
<p>Charlatan is someone who makes usually showy pretenses to knowledge or ability</p> <p>In addition to what stated above</p> <p>charlatan is synonymous with quack</p> <p>("an ignorant, misinformed, or dishonest practitioner of medicine")</p> <p>Charlatan is a borrowing from French.</p> <p>From Middle French charlatan from Old Italian</p> <p>ciarlatano ("quack") a blend of ciarlatore</p>	<p>means ("chatterer") + cerretano means ("hawker, quack")</p> <p>literally "native of Cerreto"</p> <p>(Cerreto di Spoleto being a village</p> <p>in Umbria, Italy known for its quacks).</p> <p>Earliest known use of the word</p> <p>charlatan is in the early 1600s.</p> <p>OED's earliest evidence for charlatan</p> <p>is from 1618, in the writing of</p> <p>Daubridgcourt Belchier playwright.</p> <p>~X~</p>

Ambidexter

Ambidexter means one that takes bribes from both sides

It has other, non-bribery-related meanings

including "one that practices duplicity" and

"one that uses both hands with equal facility."

Earliest known use of the word is in

the Middle English period (1150s—1500s).

OED's earliest evidence for it

is from 1395, in 12 Concl. Lollards.

Ambidexter is derived from Latin roots

'ambi' meaning "both" and 'dexter' meaning "right"

Thus, ambidextrous is literally

"both right" or "both favorable".

~X~

Fantod

Fantod is a state of tension
and irritable

These days this word is
very useful

People may say that, but that makes
it no less true.

The exact origin of it
is a mystery

but it may have arisen from
English

Fantigue—a word (once used by Charles
Dickens) that refers

to a state of great tension
or excitement and

may be a blend of fantastic
and fatigue.

American author Charles
Frederick Briggs

provides with early recorded
use of it in 1839s.

~X~

Nugatory

**Nugatory means of little
or no consequence**

**it comes from the
Latin adjective**

**nugatorius which can mean
not only "trifling"**

**or "frivolous" but also
"futile."**

**In Latin, nugae are trifles—
that is,**

**things of little value, substance
or importance.**

**The earliest known use of
the adjective**

**nugatory is in early
1600s.**

**OED's earliest evidence for
for nugatory**

**from 1603, in the
writing**

**of Philemon Holland
translator.**

**Nugatory first appeared
in**

**English in the 17th
century;**

~X~

Pettifogger

<p>You must have been acquainted in your service life with people who quibbles over trifles Who raises trivial points to argue about unimportant things If so, you were acquainted with one who can rightly be called a pettifogger. Word was originally two: pettie and fogger, pettie being a variant spelling of petty a word that ably describes the small-minded;</p>	<p>and fogger being ... somewhat opaque. The mid-16th century word itself combined petty — "small," from the French petit — with the obsolete word fogger "underhanded dealer," which probably came from a wealthy 15th century Bavarian family of merchants, the Fuggers. In English, "pettie fogger" was originally a small-time operator of shady business. ~X~</p>
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Ablach

Ablach means insignificant person

While none would accede to the assertion that

any person is in truth insignificant

but the word ablach (in Scottish English, anyway)

used to refer to a person one has deemed so.

The Scots have been using this word thusly

since the late 19th century.

The word comes from Scottish Gaelic,

in which language it means, um "mangled carcass"

Scottish Gaelic, "mangled carcass, brat" akin

to Irish Gaelic, "carcass, corpse, carrion"

In 1874 it was first used

in the meaning defined above.

"Ablach" means "of the apples/fruits" in Old Irish.

~X~

Dandiprat	
<p>Dandiprat means a contemptible or an insignificant person</p> <p>It's unknown why British people starting referring to those they found despicable</p> <p>or otherwise wanting in some regard with the term dandiprat in 16th century, but they did.</p> <p>The use now archaic but that doesn't mean it's unavailable for modern speakers</p> <p>If someone truly behaving badly, throwing the word at them might just be just the thing</p>	<p>It should also be noted that dandiprat refers to small English silver coin worth three halfpence in the early 16th century</p> <p>The origin of the term is unknown.</p> <p>The earliest known use of the noun dandiprat is in the early 1500s.</p> <p>OED's earliest evidence for dandiprat is from around 1525 in the writing of Duke of Norfolk. ~X~</p>

Lestobiosis	
<p>Lestobiosis is a relationship (as between species) in which covert thievery replaces aggressive plundering</p> <p>Lestobiosis is form of cleptobiosis, which is "a mutual relation in which members of one species (as of ants) habitually steal food from another."</p> <p>Earliest known use of lestobiotic is in the 1910s.</p>	<p>OED's earliest evidence for lestobiotic is from 1913 in the writing of William Morton Wheeler.</p> <p>The word is formed within English by derivation.</p> <p>The word is originated from Latin</p> <p>leistes means robber + biosis means mode of life</p> <p>Ants have been studied and found they are lestobiotic. (a "guest ant")</p> <p>with termites because it nests within the walls of termite mounds.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~X~</p>

Zikorean Poetry

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